

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

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United States of America,

Case No. 2:14-cr-0384-APG-CWH

Plaintiff,

ORDER DENYING SECOND MOTION FOR COMPASSIONATE RELEASE

V.

Gerald Leslie Tate.

[ECF No. 76]

Defendant.

10 On May 27, 2020, defendant Gerald Leslie Tate filed a motion for compassionate release
11 after having surgery to repair a collapsed lung, which makes the COVID-19 virus more dangerous
12 to him. ECF No. 66. I denied that motion because, among other reasons, it did not appear that
13 Tate's condition is chronic or makes him extraordinarily susceptible to severe difficulties from
14 COVID-19, and he is a danger to the community. ECF No. 71 at 2-3. Tate appealed my decision
15 to the Ninth Circuit and that appeal is pending. ECF No. 72. Tate has now filed a second motion
16 for compassionate release. ECF No. 76. Because Tate has failed to exhaust his administrative
17 remedies, I have no authority to consider his new motion. And to the extent the motion presents
18 the same facts and arguments as the first motion, I lack jurisdiction to consider it because of the
19 pending appeal. I therefore deny Tate's motion.

The compassionate-release provision of 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A)(i) allows a judge to reduce a sentence based on “extraordinary and compelling reasons,” but only “after the defendant has fully exhausted all administrative rights to appeal a failure of the Bureau of Prisons to bring a motion on the defendant’s behalf or the lapse of 30 days from the receipt of such a request by the warden of the defendant’s facility, whichever is earlier” 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). “Where Congress specifically mandates, exhaustion is required.” *McCarthy v. Madigan*, 503 U.S. 140, 144 (1992).¹ Although Tate satisfied this requirement for his first motion, he did not submit a

²⁷ See also *Shaw v. Bank of Am. Corp.*, 946 F.3d 533, 541 (9th Cir. 2019) (“[I]f exhaustion ‘is a
²⁸ statutorily specified prerequisite’—as opposed to a judicially created one—‘[t]he requirement is

1 new application to the warden before filing his second motion. Because Tate has not exhausted
 2 this administrative remedy, I do not have authority to entertain his motion.

3 Tate argues that he is not required to exhaust his remedies again because his new motion
 4 is “based on the same common core of operative facts” as his prior motion. ECF No. 81 at 11.
 5 But he begins his motion by stating that he “bases this motion on developments since this Court
 6 entered its June 9, 2020, order denying his [prior motion]. . . . The facts and circumstances
 7 underpinning this Court’s findings have now changed warranting consideration of compassionate
 8 release anew.” ECF No. 76 at 1. He cites to his recent medical records allegedly showing the
 9 development of chronic medical problems, to new guidance from the CDC, and to new statistics
 10 based on his age and race. *Id.* at 6-11. This evidence was not presented to the warden in his first
 11 application. *See* ECF No. 70-1.

12 There are good reasons for the warden to review a new application, especially in the
 13 rapidly-changing environment of this pandemic. For instance, my prior ruling relied in part on
 14 the results of Tate’s then-most-recent medical appointment, where he “denie[d] any chest pain or
 15 shortness of breath” and reported “occasional stabbing pain,” and his respiratory system was
 16 “[w]ithin normal limits.” ECF No. 71 at 2. New medical records could change that analysis,
 17 which is why they should be presented to the warden first. And the warden is more familiar than
 18 I about the preventive methods and medical facilities available at the prison. Tate must exhaust
 19 his administrative remedies before filing a motion.

20 Conversely, if Tate is correct that exhaustion is not required because his current motion is
 21 based on the same facts as his prior motion, then I lack jurisdiction to consider the motion
 22 because of the pending appeal of the prior motion. “Once a notice of appeal is filed, the district
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24 . . . something more than simply a codification of the judicially developed doctrine of exhaustion,
 25 and may not be dispensed with merely by a judicial conclusion of futility[.]” (quoting
Weinberger v. Salfi, 422 U.S. 749, 766 (1975)); *Gallo Cattle Co. v. U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, 159
 26 F.3d 1194, 1197 (9th Cir. 1998) (“[W]hile judicially-created exhaustion requirements may be
 27 waived by the courts for discretionary reasons, statutorily-provided exhaustion requirements
 deprive the court of jurisdiction and, thus, preclude any exercise of discretion by the court.”);
United States v. Meron, No. 2:18-CR-0209-KJM, 2020 WL 1873900, at *2 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 15,
 28 2020) (holding exhaustion under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c) is not judicially waivable).

1 court is divested of jurisdiction over the matters being appealed. . . . This rule is judge-made; its
2 purpose is to promote judicial economy and avoid the confusion that would ensue from having
3 the same issues before two courts simultaneously.” *Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc. v. Sw. Marine*
4 *Inc.*, 242 F.3d 1163, 1166 (9th Cir. 2001). That rule is directly applicable here. If Tate’s motions
5 are based on the same facts and arguments, those issues should not be before me and the Ninth
6 Circuit simultaneously.²

7 Because I am not addressing the merits of Tate’s motion, I will not revisit my prior
8 determination that Tate is a danger to the community. ECF No. 71 at 2-3.

9 I THEREFORE ORDER that defendant Gerald Tate’s second motion for compassionate
10 release (**ECF No. 76**) is **DENIED**.

11 Dated: November 30, 2020.



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13 ANDREW P. GORDON
14 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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² If Tate wants to make different or more nuanced arguments based on these facts, he may wish to seek leave of the Ninth Circuit to supplement his briefs before that court.